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Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Fortieth meeting
Vienna, 11–14 July 2018

Indicative financial report on the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2018 as at 30 April 2018

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. By paragraph 13 of decision XX/20, the parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer requested the Secretariat to inform the Open-ended Working Group about all sources of income received, including the reserve, fund balance and interest, as well as actual and projected expenditures and commitments. The parties also requested the Executive Secretary to provide an indicative report on all expenditures against the agreed budget lines.

2. Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat is circulating herewith the present note as information for the Open-ended Working Group at its fortieth meeting.

3. The present note provides information as at 30 April 2018 on the status of the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol. Section II provides information on the sources of income received. Section III provides information on the reserves, fund balance and interest. Section IV provides information on the expenditures and commitments against the approved budgets for the fiscal year 2018.

4. The present note should be read in conjunction with the proposed revision to the approved 2018 budget and the proposed budgets for 2019 and 2020 for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/30/4) and the financial report on the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the fiscal year 2017 (UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/5). The financial report, which traditionally has been presented as an addendum to the note by the secretariat on the proposed revision to the approved budget for a specific year and the proposed budgets for the following two years, includes the certified financial statements for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, the earmarked contributions that support the activities of the Ozone Secretariat and the budget performance reports for the fiscal year 2017 for both trust funds. Advance versions of documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/30/4 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/5 on the budget and the financial report, respectively, are provided for the information of the Open-ended Working Group at its fortieth meeting.

5. In both the text and tables of the present note, all references to dollars ($) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

II. Status of contributions and other income

6. Section A of annex I to the present note shows the status of contributions to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention as at 30 April 2018. The outstanding contributions at that date amounted to $1,101,705, of which $636,380 was for 2017 and prior years and $465,325 was for 2018.

7. The outstanding contributions balance as at 31 December 2017 was $639,771 (see UNEP.Ozl.Pro.30/5). The total assessed voluntary contributions for 2018 amounted to $733,000. During the first four months of 2018, $267,562 was received from parties, of which $3,391 was for 2017 and prior years and $264,171 was for 2018. Together with advance payments from 2017 of $5,403 applied to the 2018 contributions, this brings the outstanding balance as at 30 April 2018 to $1,101,705.

8. Section B of annex I to the present note shows the status of contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol as at 30 April 2018. The outstanding contributions at that date amounted to $4,958,368, of which $1,961,493 was for 2017 and prior years and $2,996,875 was for 2018.

9. The balance of outstanding contributions as at 31 December 2017 was $2,985,285 (see UNEP.Ozl.Pro.30/5). Total assessed voluntary contributions for 2018 amounted to $5,546,722. During the first four months of 2018, a total of $3,554,568 was received from parties, of which $1,023,792 was for 2017 and prior years and $2,530,776 was for 2018. Together with advance payments from 2017 of $19,071 applied to the 2018 contributions, this brings the outstanding balance as at 30 April 2018 to $4,958,368.

10. As requested in paragraph 9 of decision XI/3 and paragraph 8 of decision XXIX/24 of the joint eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Ninth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Secretariat, in the first quarter of 2018, contacted parties with outstanding contributions for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for 2017 and prior years with a view to finding a way forward. In addition, the President of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the President of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in conjunction with the Secretariat, will write to those parties whose contributions are still outstanding with regard to that issue during the second half of 2018.

11. The Secretariat will report on the progress achieved in those efforts to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties.

12. The earmarked contributions received in the first four months of the fiscal year 2018 are listed in table 1.

Table 1
Earmarked contributions received by the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol as at 30 April 2018

Country	*Currency*	*Amount*	*Purpose*
European Union	EUR	10,747	Representing the final payment on the grant "Support to developing countries in the work on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol"

13. In paragraph 11 of decision XI/3 and paragraph 10 of decision XXIX/24, the parties requested the Secretariat to fully utilize the programme support costs available to it in 2018 and later years and, where possible, to offset those costs against the administrative components of the approved budget of the trust funds. The United Nations Environment Programme has allocated $394,698 to the Ozone Secretariat for the programme support cost budget for the fiscal year 2018.

14. The Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties that the 2017 programme support cost budget of $622,000 included an overallocation of $136,656 owing to a technical error in the enterprise resource planning system (Umoja), which used an average effective rate of 16 per cent to calculate the programme support costs of the trust funds instead of the established 13 per cent. The issue has since been rectified and the 2018 programme support cost allocation of $394,698 is based on 13 per cent of the 2017 expenditure of the two trust funds and the established percentages of the earmarked contributions.

15. The Secretariat will fully utilize this amount to cover administrative costs, including the development of the online data reporting tool and salaries for staff with administrative roles.

III. Reserves, fund balance and interest

16. Table 2 shows the reserves and fund balances for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol as at 30 April 2018.

Table 2
Reserves and fund balance

	Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention	*Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol*
Reserves[a]	118 225	832 008
Fund balance[b]	2 262 717	11 631 827
Total reserves and fund balance	**2 380 942**	**12 463 835**
[a] Statutory reserves equal to 15 per cent of the approved budget for 2018		
[b] Includes the cash balance and outstanding contributions as follows:		
Cash balance	1 460 242	6 846 064
Outstanding contributions	1 101 705	4 958 368

17. The reserves and fund balance for the trust fund for the Vienna Convention as at 31 December 2017 was $1,828,107, which includes cash, cash equivalents, investments and non-current investments. A detailed explanation of the reserves and fund balance will be provided in the financial report for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the fiscal year 2017 (UNEP.OzL.Pro.30/5). In brief, that balance is the result of low budget utilization in 2017 due mainly to (a) contributions by the Government of Canada for hosting the joint eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and (b) parties paying their contributions in arrears. The reserves and fund balance as at 30 April 2018 (table 2) is derived from the reserves and fund balance as at 31 December 2017 plus the assessed voluntary contributions for 2018 amounting to $733,000, minus the contributions received (paragraph 7 above) and the cash disbursed during the first four months of the year. This brings the reserves and fund balance as at 30 April 2018 to $2,380,942.

18. The reserves and fund balance for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol as at 31 December 2017 was $7,944,967. A detailed explanation of the reserves and fund balance will be provided in the financial report for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the fiscal year 2017 (UNEP.OzL.Pro.30/5). In brief, that balance is the result of the contributions by the Government of Canada for hosting the joint eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and parties paying their contributions in arrears. The reserves and fund balance as at 30 April 2018 (table 2) is derived from the reserves and fund balance as at 31 December 2017 plus the assessed voluntary contributions for 2018 which amount to $5,546,722, minus the contributions received (paragraph 7 above) and the cash disbursed during the first four months of the year. This brings the reserves and fund balance as at 30 April 2018 to $12,463.835.

19. The cash balance, which includes cash, cash equivalents, investments and non-current investments and forms part of the fund balance, amounted to $1,461,341 as at 31 December 2017 for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention.This amount, in addition to the contributions received and the cash spent during the first four months of the year, brings the cash balance as at 30 April 2018 to $1,460,242.

20. The cash balance, which includes cash, cash equivalents, investments and non-current investments and forms part of the fund balance, amounted to $5,296,701 as at 31 December 2017 for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol. This amount, in addition to the contributions received and the cash spent during the first four months of the year, brings the cash balance as at 30 April 2018 to $6,846,064.

21. Interest earned on the trust funds is recorded twice a year, in June and December, hence no report is given on interest as at 30 April 2018.

IV. Interim budget performance report

22. Annex II to the present note lists the actual expenditures and commitments – the interim budget performance report – against the approved budget for the fiscal year 2018 for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol as at 30 April 2018. The budget utilization rate as at 30 April 2018 was 28 per cent for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention and 24 per cent for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.

Annex I

Status of contributions to the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

A. Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer: status of contributions as at 30 April 2018

(United States dollars)

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid 2018 contributions as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
Algeria	967			967	1 175		1 175	2 142
Argentina	–			–	6 510		6 510	6 510
Australia	–			–	17 057	17 057	–	–
Austria	–			–	5 255		5 255	5 255
Azerbaijan	2 429			2 429	–		–	2 429
Belgium	–			–	6 459		6 459	6 459
Brazil	–			–	27 903		27 903	27 903
Canada	–			–	21 319	21 319	–	–
Chile	–			–	2 912		2 912	2 912
China	–			–	57 812		57 812	57 812
Colombia	774			774	2 350		2 350	3 124
Czechia	–	2 511		–	2 511		–	–
Denmark	–			–	4 262	4 262	–	–
Egypt	–			–	1 109		1 109	1 109
European Union	–			–	18 247	18 247	–	–
Finland	–			–	3 328	3 328	–	–
France	–			–	35 464	35 464	–	–
Germany	–			–	46 631	46 631	–	–
Greece	–			–	3 438		3 438	3 438
Hungary	1 599			1 599	1 175		1 175	2 774
India	15 174			15 174	5 379		5 379	20 553
Indonesia	2 080			2 080	3 679		3 679	5 759
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5 007			5 007	3 438		3 438	8 445
Iraq	–			–	942		942	942
Ireland	–			–	2 445	2 445	–	–

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid 2018 contributions as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
Israel	–			–	3 138		3 138	3 138
Italy	–			–	27 355		27 355	27 355
Japan	20 000			20 000	70 651	24 473	46 178	66 178
Kazakhstan	–			–	1 394	1 394	–	–
Kuwait	–			–	2 080	2 080	–	–
Libya	4 890			4 890	912		912	5 802
Malaysia	–			–	2 350	2 350	–	–
Mexico	–			–	10 474	10 474	–	–
Netherlands	–			–	10 817	10 817	–	–
New Zealand	–			–	1 956	1 956	–	–
Nigeria	–			–	1 525		1 525	1 525
Norway	–			–	6 197	6 197	–	–
Oman	613		613	–	825		825	825
Peru	–	993		–	993	–	–	–
Philippines	2 778		2 778	–	1 204	1 150	54	54
Poland	–			–	6 138	6 138	–	–
Portugal	2 849			2 849	2 861		2 861	5 710
Qatar	–			–	1 963		1 963	1 963
Republic of Korea	–			–	14 882		14 882	14 882
Romania	–			–	1 343	1 343	–	–
Russian Federation	–			–	22 538	22 538	–	–
Saudi Arabia	9 682			9 682	8 364		8 364	18 046
Serbia	13 302			13 302	–		–	13 302
Singapore	–			–	3 262	3 262	–	–
Slovakia	–			–	1 168	1 168	–	–
South Africa	–			–	2 657	2 657	–	–
Spain	–			–	17 830		17 830	17 830
Sweden	–			–	6 977	6 977	–	–
Switzerland	–			–	8 320	8 320	–	–
Thailand	–			–	2 124	2 124	–	–
Turkey	–			–	7 430		7 430	7 430
Ukraine	–			–	752		752	752

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid 2018 contributions as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
United Arab Emirates	3 708			3 708	4 408		4 408	8 116
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	–			-	32 574		32 574	32 574
United States of America	535 862			535 862	160 570		160 570	696 432
Uzbekistan	1 083			1 083	–		–	1 083
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16 974			16 974	4 168		4 168	21 142
Total	**639 771**	**5 403**	**3 391**	**636 380**	**733 000**	**264 171**	**465 325**	**1 101 705**

B. Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: status of contributions as at 30 April 2018

(United States dollars)

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid contributions for 2018 as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
Algeria	9 211			9 211	8 892		8 892	18 103
Argentina	51 119		51 119		49 265		49 265	49 265
Australia	–			–	129 072	129 072	–	–
Austria	–			–	39 765		39 765	39 765
Belarus	50 467			50 467	–		-	50 467
Belgium	–			–	48 878		48 878	48 878
Brazil	–			–	211 143		211 143	211 143
Canada	–			–	161 326	161 326	–	–
Chile	8 616		8 616	–	22 037		22 037	22 037
China	–			–	437 475		437 475	437 475
Colombia	–			–	17 784	17 784	–	–
Czechia	–	18 999		–	18 999	–	–	–
Denmark	–			–	32 254		32 254	32 254
Egypt	8 693			8 693	8 395		8 395	17 088
European Union	–			–	138 074	138 074	–	–
Finland	–	20		–	25 185	25 165	–	–
France	–			–	268 361	268 361	–	–
Germany	–			–	352 863	352 863	–	–
Greece	–			–	26 013		26 013	26 013
Hungary	9 211			9 211	8 892		8 892	18 103
India	81 621			81 621	40 704		40 704	122 325
Indonesia	28 898			28 898	27 836		27 836	56 734
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	110 300			110 300	26 013		26 013	136 313
Iraq	7 368			7 368	7 125		7 125	14 493
Ireland	–			–	18 502	18 502	–	–
Israel	7 757			7 757	23 749		23 749	31 506
Italy	–			–	207 001	207 001	–	–
Japan	–			–	534 624	534 624	–	–
Kazakhstan	–			–	10 549		10 549	10 549
Kuwait	–			–	15 740	15 740	–	–

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid contributions for 2018 as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
Libya	50 296			50 296	6 904		6 904	57 200
Malaysia	–			–	17 784	17 784	–	–
Mexico	–			–	79 255	79 255	–	–
Netherlands	–			–	81 850	81 850	–	–
New Zealand	–			–	14 802	14 802	–	–
Nigeria	11 974			11 974	11 543		11 543	23 517
Norway	–			–	46 890	46 890	–	–
Oman	–			–	6 241		6 241	6 241
Peru	13 359			13 359	7 511		7 511	20 870
Philippines	–	52		–	9 113	9 061	–	–
Poland	–			–	46 448	46 448	–	–
Portugal	–			–	21 650		21 650	21 650
Qatar	–			–	14 857		14 857	14 857
Republic of Korea	29 860			29 860	112 613		112 613	142 473
Romania	–			–	10 162	10 162	–	–
Russian Federation	–			–	170 549	170 549	–	–
Saudi Arabia	122 252		36 831	85 421	63 293		63 293	148 714
Serbia	43 724			43 724	–		–	43 724
Singapore	–			–	24 688	24 688	–	–
Slovakia	–			–	8 837	8 837	–	–
South Africa	–			–	20 104	20 104	–	–
Spain	927 226		927 226	–	134 926		134 926	134 926
Sweden	–			–	52 800	52 800	–	–
Switzerland	–			–	62 962	62 962	–	–
Thailand	–			–	16 072	16 072	–	–
Turkey	–			–	56 224		56 224	56 224
Ukraine	5 929			5 929	5 689		5 689	11 618
United Arab Emirates	–			–	33 359		33 359	33 359
United Kingdom	–			–	246 490		246 490	246 490
United States	1 262 939			1 262 939	1 215 054		1 215 054	2 477 993

Party	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 31 December 2017*	*2017 advance payments*	*Collections in 2018 for 2017 and prior years*	*Unpaid contributions for 2017 and prior years as at 30 April 2018*	*Pledged contributions for 2018*	*Collections during 2018 for 2018*	*Unpaid contributions for 2018 as at 30 April 2018*	*Total unpaid contributions as at 30 April 2018*
Uzbekistan	4 654			4 654	–		–	4 654
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	139 811			139 811	31 536		31 536	171 347
Total	**2 985 285**	**19 071**	**1 023 792**	**1 961 493**	**5 546 722**	**2 530 776**	**2 996 875**	**4 958 368**

Annex II

Trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

Interim 2018 budget performance report as at 30 April 2018[1]

(in United States dollars)

		Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention		*Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol*	
		2018 approved budget	*Expenditure as at 30 April 2018*	*2018 approved budget*	*Expenditure as at 30 April 2018*
	Personnel costs				
1000	Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	**566 993**	**171 276**	**1 512 734**	**417 828**
1200	Consultants	–	–	**85 000**	**44 220**
1300	**Meeting costs**				
1321	Conference Services costs – Open-ended Working Group meeting (OEWG40, July 2018, Vienna)	–	–	676 000	225 634
1322	Conference Services costs – preparatory meetings and Meeting of the Parties (MOP30, November 2018, Quito)	–	–	700 000	–
1323	Communication costs of Article 5 party assessment panel members and organization costs of panel meetings	–	–	70 000	37 748
1324	Conference Services costs – Bureau meetings	–	–	25 000	–
1325	Conference Services costs – 60th and 61st meetings of the Implementation Committee (to be held in conjunction with OEWG40 and MOP30)	–	–	125 000	62 779
1326	Conference Services costs – Montreal Protocol informal consultation meetings	–	–	–	–
1327	Conference Services costs – tenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers	–	–	–	–
1328	Promotional activities for the protection of the ozone layer	10 000	–	–	–
5401	Hospitality	–	–	25 000	–
	Subtotal: meeting costs	**10 000**	**-**	**1 621 000**	**326 161**
3300	**Travel of Article 5 parties and experts**				
3301	Article 5 party travel – assessment panel meetings	–	–	400 000	202 824
3302	Article 5 party travel – preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	–	–	375 000	–
3303	Article 5 party travel – Open-ended Working Group meetings	–	–	325 000	53 811
3304	Article 5 party travel – Bureau meetings	–	–	20 000	–

		Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention		*Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol*	
		2018 approved budget	*Expenditure as at 30 April 2018*	*2018 approved budget*	*Expenditure as at 30 April 2018*
3305	Article 5 party travel – Implementation Committee meetings	–	–	125 000	430
	Subtotal: Travel of Article 5 parties and experts	–	–	**1 245 000**	**257 064**
1600	**Travel on official business**				
1601	Staff travel on official business	30 000	18 160	210 000	87 821
1602	Conference Services staff travel on official business	–	–	15 000	4 508
	Subtotal: Staff travel	**30 000**	**18 160**	**225 000**	**92 329**
4100-5300	**Other operational costs: supplies and consumables**				
4100	Expendable equipment	8 000	–	18 000	14 001
4200	Non-expendable equipment	10 000	5 000	25 000	9 470
4300	Rental of premises	17 500	–	41 870	–
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	7 500	203	20 000	–
5200	Reporting costs	7 500	–	75 000	6 683
5300	Sundry	40 000	–	40 000	12 691
	Subtotal: other operational costs	**90 500**	**5 203**	**219 870**	**42 844**
	Total direct costs	**697 493**	**194 639**	**4 908 604**	**1 180 445**
	Programme support costs (13 per cent)	90 674	25 303	638 118	153 458
	Grand total	**788 167**	**219 942**	**5 546 722**	**1 333 903**
	Budget utilization rate		**28%**		**24%**

[1] The budget performance report has been prepared for the purpose of comparing the authorized budget to the expenditures during the reporting period and is based on a modified cash basis of accounting.

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Fortieth meeting
Vienna, 11–14 July 2018

Indicative financial report on the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2018 as at 30 April 2018

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

Annex I, table A, "Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone layer: status of contributions as at 30 April 2018", "Total" line of the column "2017 advance payments"

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United Nations Environment Programme

Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Fortieth meeting
Vienna, 11–14 July 2018

Issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties

Note by the Secretariat

1. The present note briefly summarizes issues of relevance to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the activities that have taken place or will take place from January to June 2018 that the Secretariat wishes to bring to the attention of the parties.

I. Secretariat activities

A. Environment Management Group

2. The Secretariat has continued to engage with the Environment Management Group (EMG) on issues relevant to the ozone treaties. EMG was established in 2001 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/242 to enhance inter-agency coordination in the field of environment and human settlements. Part of its mandate is to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by enhancing United Nations system-wide collaboration and coherent responses on environmental matters.[1] The Secretariat engages with EMG with a view to identifying issues of possible mutual concern across United Nations entities, to represent the work of the ozone treaties and to account for its contributions to achieving the sustainable development agenda.

3. In December 2017, EMG issued a report entitled "System-wide Collaboration on the Environment: Synthesis Report on UN System-wide Contributions to the Implementation of the Environmental Dimension in the Sustainable Development Goals, 2016–2017",[2] to which the Secretariat had contributed information in 2017. The key objective of the report, which was prepared through a consultative process among EMG members, is to provide a framework for collaboration, promoting synergy and coherence in the work of the United Nations system on the environmental aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals. It also seeks to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system and identify synergies to facilitate the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into its work. EMG will revisit the report periodically in order to provide an updated picture of ongoing collaboration and to identify potentially fruitful areas for cooperation across the United Nations organizations.

4. The work of EMG continued in 2018 in the form of two "nexus dialogues", inter-agency meetings on issues of mutual concern and on topics that were not of direct relevance to the ozone

[1] See http://unemg.org/.

[2] Available at http://unemg.org/images/emgdocs/UN_sws/SWFS_Synthesis_Report.pdf.

treaties.[3] At its midterm meeting held on 8 May 2018, an update was provided on the progress made since the Senior Officials Meeting held in September 2017, and preparations for the next such meeting, to be held in the margins of the seventy-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, were discussed. Discussions also focused on the possibility of two further nexus dialogues being held in 2018 or 2019 on topics that may be of relevance to the ozone treaties, namely chemicals management, and sustainable consumption and production. While the concepts of the dialogues are still being developed, the Ozone Secretariat has indicated its interest in those topics and will update the parties regularly on further relevant developments in the work of EMG.

B. High-level political forum on sustainable development

5. Convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development is the central platform of the United Nations for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.[4] It meets annually to review in depth the progress made towards the achievement of specific Goals.

6. The theme of the 2018 meeting, to be held in New York from 9 to 18 July 2018, will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". All of the Goals are to be examined from that perspective, with particular emphasis on Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17.[5]

7. In response to the invitation from the President of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Marc D'Iorio, President of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and Mr. Yaqoub al-Matouq, President of the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, submitted a joint report to the high-level political forum on 11 April 2017. The report highlights the contributions made by the parties to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals that are under in-depth review in 2018 and are most relevant to the work of the two instruments.[6]

C. Cooperation with the International Plant Protection Convention

8. The Secretariat continues its cooperation with the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, based on the memorandum of understanding signed between the two secretariats in 2012.[7] In recent years, cooperation has involved the submission of comments by members of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to draft documents prepared under the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments on International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), including ISPM 15 relevant to methyl bromide, and participation of the members of the Technical Options Committee in meetings of the Technical Panel of Phytosanitary Treatments.

9. In January 2018, the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention invited the Ozone Secretariat to prepare a written report on cooperation between the Montreal Protocol and the International Plant Protection Convention, for the consideration of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures at its thirteenth session, held in Rome from 16 to 20 April 2018. In response, and in consultation with the co-chairs of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, the Secretariat submitted the requested report[8] in February 2018. The report was posted on the website of the Convention[9] and was considered by the Commission under the agenda item addressing international cooperation, along with reports from other international organizations.

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[3] The topics discussed were tackling e-waste, and biodiversity mainstreaming in the context of human security and well-being.

[4] See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf.

[5] Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Goal 6); ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (Goal 7); make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal 11); ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (Goal 12); protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Goal 15); strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (Goal 17).

[6] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1241&menu=3170.

[7] https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/mou_btwn_ozone_&_ippc_signed.pdf.

[8] https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85581/.

[9] https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/.

D. Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

10. Upon invitation from the secretariat of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Secretariat reviewed and provided comments to a draft report on the independent evaluation of the Strategic Approach from 2006 to 2015. The evaluation, mandated through resolution IV/4 of the International Conference on Chemicals Management at its fourth session, held in Geneva from 28 September to 2 October 2015, aims to provide an analysis to support the intersessional process of the Conference to develop recommendations and to enable the Conference at its fifth session to take an informed decision on future arrangements for the Strategic Approach and the sound management of chemicals and waste beyond 2020. The Secretariat intends to follow more closely the work of the Strategic Approach in the future and inform the parties of any pertinent issues.

E. Engaging Goodwill Ambassadors to promote ratification of the Kigali Amendment

11. The Secretariat is working with the Communication Division of the United Nations Environment Programme to inform the Goodwill Ambassadors or regional ambassadors of the United Nations Environment Programme about the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment in order for them to encourage ratification of the Amendment though their social media platforms and during appropriate occasions or public appearances. The Goodwill Ambassadors of the United Nations Environment Programme[10] are prominent personalities in various fields who can help to raise awareness of the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment.

II. Activities by the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations entities of relevance to the work of the Montreal Protocol

A. Scientific assessment of the climate impact of the Kigali Amendment and enhanced cooling efficiency by the United Nations Environment Programme

12. The United Nations Environment Programme is conducting a global scientific assessment of efficient and climate-friendly cooling to address the climate impacts and other benefits of the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and associated opportunities to enhance energy efficiency. The assessment is being supported by the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme.

13. The scientific assessment builds on previous assessment experiences. It has engaged a group of experts to produce a document based on existing scientific studies undertaken by institutions around the world, including those of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel; studies on energy efficiency options in cooling; nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement; and other relevant studies. The report will present the specific contribution of the Kigali Amendment and enhanced cooling efficiency to global climate goals.

B. "Cooling for All" initiative

14. Sustainable Energy for All, a non-profit organization working with leaders in government, the private sector and civil society to drive action on sustainable energy and climate change mitigation, launched an initiative called "Cooling for All" in 2017, supported by the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme. The objective of the initiative is to assess the challenges and opportunities of providing access to affordable, sustainable cooling solutions for all. The Kigali Amendment implementation opens up an important opportunity to improve energy efficiency while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons for the cooling sectors.

15. The Cooling for All Global Panel, consisting of leaders from business, policy and academia, as well as representatives of United Nations bodies, including the Ozone Secretariat, held its second meeting in Kigali on 21 and 22 March 2018 with the aim of reviewing the first draft of the scoping report, which addresses a broad spectrum of cooling issues. The report, which is scheduled to be published in July 2018, is intended to help create a pathway to ensure that the poorest populations and relevant countries can have sustainable access to cooling solutions.

[10] https://www.unenvironment.org/people/unenvironment-voices.

III. Secretariat participation in relevant events from January to June 2018

16. Between January and June 2018, the Secretariat either undertook or will undertake a number of missions in furtherance of the goals of the Montreal Protocol, as summarized below.

A. Ministerial session of the sixth Global Environment Facility Assembly

17. The Secretariat will participate in the ministerial session of the sixth Global Environment Facility Assembly, to be held in Da Nang, Viet Nam, on 27 and 28 June 2018, to be preceded by the fifty-fourth meeting of the Global Environment Facility Council from 24 to 26 June 2018.

B. Eighty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

18. The Secretariat will participate in the eighty-first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, to be held in Montreal, Canada, from 18 to 22 June 2018.

C. Ninth meeting of the steering committee of the InforMEA Knowledge Management Initiative

19. The Secretariat will participate in the ninth meeting of the steering committee of the InforMEA Knowledge Management Initiative, to be held in Montreux, Switzerland, from 5 to 8 June 2018. The initiative, facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme, brings together multilateral environmental agreements to develop harmonized information systems for the benefit of parties and the environmental community at large.

D. Information sharing on implementation and compliance mechanisms under selected multilateral environmental agreements

20. The Secretariat will participate in an information-sharing session organized by the secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury focused on experiences from the implementation and compliance mechanisms under selected multilateral environmental agreements, to be held in Geneva on 29 May 2018.

21. The session will explore the practices and functioning of implementation and compliance mechanisms established under a selection of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Montreal Protocol. The information-sharing session has been organized to offer an opportunity for members of the Implementation and Compliance Committee of the Minamata Convention to gain practical insights and discuss lessons learned from implementation and compliance arrangements of other multilateral environmental agreements.

E. Combined meeting of the World Meteorological Organization/Global Atmosphere Watch Scientific Advisory Groups

22. The Secretariat will participate in the combined meeting of the World Meteorological Organization/Global Atmosphere Watch Scientific Advisory Group on Ozone and Scientific Advisory Group on UV Radiation to be held in Jülich, Germany, from 22 to 25 May 2018.

F. Women Leaders Kicking It on Climate Summit

23. At the invitation of the Minister for the Environment and Climate Change of Canada, Ms. Catherine McKenna, the Secretariat will participate in the Women Leaders Kicking It on Climate Summit in Ottawa on 16 and 17 May 2018.

24. The Summit will bring together high-level female influencers from the public, private, academic and civil society sectors to advance climate action, the empowerment of women and gender equality. The Summit will include a dialogue on how climate action can be gender-responsive and how it can contribute to gender equity and the empowerment of women.

G. Technology and Economic Assessment Panel meeting

25. The Secretariat participated in the annual meeting of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in London from 23 to 27 April 2018. The Panel discussed its annual reports and agreed on the presentation of key issues to be included in those annual reports for the consideration of the parties to the Protocol during their annual meetings.

26. The Secretariat engaged in discussions with the Panel members either in plenary or bilaterally with the co-chairs of the various technical options committees and senior experts on both substantive and administrative issues.

H. Artificial Intelligence for Good Global Summit

27. The Secretariat is participating in the second edition of the Artificial Intelligence for Good Global Summit, being held in Geneva from 15 to 17 May 2018 and organized by the International Telecommunication Union.

28. The Summit will identify practical applications of artificial intelligence regarding support for more efficient operation of activities carried out by offices and support for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Secretariat will identify how artificial intelligence could be used to improve the efficiency of its operations, particularly in data management.

I. Regional workshop for customs officers

29. The Secretariat participated in a regional workshop for customs officers from Asia-Pacific countries that was jointly organized by the World Customs Organization and the Green Customs Initiative and hosted by the Government of China in Shanghai from 23 to 27 April 2018.

30. The issues discussed during the workshop included trends of illegal trade in waste and chemicals; national experiences and major obstacles to the implementation and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements; combating illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, including measures taken by parties to the Montreal Protocol to facilitate monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances; illegal shipment of hazardous waste and chemicals; illegal trade in wildlife; and sharing of best practices in customs border controls by various Governments in the Asia-Pacific region.

31. The workshop drew participants from 22 countries in Asia and the Pacific and representatives from the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, the secretariat of the Green Customs Initiative and some of its partners, including the Montreal Protocol, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

J. Partnership for effective international rule-making by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

32. At the invitation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Secretariat participated in a meeting on partnership for effective international rule-making held in Geneva on 12 and 13 April 2018. The objective of the meeting was to exchange information and discuss progress on the international partnership by about 45 organizations to support efforts for better regulatory cooperation on international rule-making. The work by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is aimed at contributing to the review of development, implementation and enforcement of different types of international instruments that are legally binding, not legally binding or voluntary.

33. In early 2018, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development launched a common survey exercise on the rule-making activities and practices of international organizations, including some multilateral environmental agreements, in order to ultimately lead to greater clarity and common understanding of the terminology used for international instruments and relevant practices to improve rule-making in international organizations. The survey is also intended to identify the conditions for inclusive, evidence-based and coordinated international rule-making. The Secretariat will continue to make appropriate contribution to this work, at the invitation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, based on the relevant practice by parties to the Montreal Protocol in the implementation of the Protocol. The outcome of the initiative on partnership for international rule-making will be shared with all organizations taking part in the review of international instruments.

K. Provisional approval of Harmonized System codes for hydrofluorocarbons by the Harmonized System Committee of the World Customs Organization

34. The Secretariat participated in a meeting of the Harmonized System Committee of the World Customs Organization held in Brussels on 9 March 2018, during which the Committee provisionally

agreed on the adoption of Harmonized System codes under chapter 29 of the nomenclature for the 18 hydrofluorocarbons listed under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The Committee adopted the Harmonized System codes, taking into account the environmental impact of hydrofluorocarbons in terms of their global-warming-potential levels and relative importance in international trade.

L. Network meetings of ozone officers

35. In the period between January and June 2018, representatives of the Secretariat either participated or will participate in the following network meetings of ozone officers, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme under its OzonAction Compliance Assistance Programme:

(a) Annual meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia, to be held in Valencia, Spain, from 18 to 21 June 2018;

(b) Annual Caribbean Network Meeting of the National Ozone Officers, to be held in Kingstown from 30 May to 1 June 2018;

(c) Joint Anglophone and Francophone Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers, back-to-back with a workshop on the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme, to be held in Gaborone from 21 to 23 May 2018;

(d) Joint South Asia/South East Asia/West Asia Thematic Meeting, back-to-back with the Ozone2Climate Technology Roundtable, held in Beijing, China, from 8 to 10 April 2018;

(e) Interregional thematic and network meetings for National Ozone Officers, held in Paris from 15 to 19 January 2018.

36. At the above meetings, the Secretariat either presented or will present updates on recent developments under the Montreal Protocol, focusing on the Kigali Amendment, the ratification process, the status of its ratification, the benefits of ratification and other key issues related to the Amendment. The Secretariat also either addressed or will address the status of compliance with the Montreal Protocol by parties in the various regions and either consulted or will consult bilaterally with parties, offering advice on matters of interest.

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Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Fortieth meeting
Vienna, 11–14 July 2018

Issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

1. The present addendum to the note by the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/2) contains information of relevance to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer that has become available since the preparation of that note and which the Secretariat wishes to bring to the attention of the parties.

Scientific study on increased emissions of trichlorofluoromethane

2. A scientific study on an unexpected and persistent increase in global emissions of the ozone-depleting substance trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) published in the journal *Nature* on 16 May 2018[1] revealed that emissions of CFC-11 have increased in recent years despite the reported elimination of CFC-11 production under the Montreal Protocol. The study revealed that annual emissions during the period 2014–2016 were as much as 25 per cent higher than average emissions estimated over the period 2002–2012. A factsheet on the study is set out in the annex to the present addendum, without formal editing.

3. The study indicates that the emission increase suggests new unreported CFC-11 production, noting that the existence of any new CFC-11 production would be inconsistent with the obligation under the Montreal Protocol to eliminate production of CFCs by 2010. The production of CFC-11 for dispersive uses has been phased out globally under the Protocol. The production reported to the Ozone Secretariat since 2010 has been very small and for essential uses.

4. According to the study, three-dimensional chemistry-climate models and an analysis of measurements at a Hawaiian sampling site confirm that the slower observed rate of decline of CFC-11 concentrations and the enhanced hemispheric concentration difference reflect increasing CFC-11 emissions after 2012 from Eastern Asia.

5. The study notes that if the source of these increased emissions can be identified and mitigated soon, the increased damage to the ozone layer should be minor. If not remedied soon, however, delays in ozone recovery would be expected.

[1] Available from www.nature.com/articles/s41586-018-0106-2.

6. In response to the widespread international media coverage of the study, the United Nations Environment Programme released a statement indicating that the reported emissions had the potential to slow down the recovery of the ozone layer if they continued unabated.[2] The statement highlighted the critical need to take stock of the science, identify the causes of the emissions and take necessary action.

7. The findings of the study are being reviewed by the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol and information on the study, along with other information on CFC-11, will be included in its quadrennial assessment. The assessment will be finalized by the end of the year for the consideration of the parties.

8. The challenge posed to the Montreal Protocol by the findings of the study is to determine the underlying causes of the increased emissions and how these emissions might relate to the obligation under the Protocol to phase out CFC-11 production. Given the urgency of the matter, the Open-ended Working Group may wish to discuss the issue at its fortieth meeting and recommend an appropriate way forward.

[2] Available from www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/statement/un-environment-statement-cfc-emissions.

Annex

Factsheet

10 May 2018

An unexpected and persistent increase in global emissions of ozone-depleting CFC-11

Paper by Stephen A. Montzka, Geoff S. Dutton, Pengfei Yu, Eric Ray, Robert W. Portmann, John S. Daniel, Lambert Kuijpers, Brad D. Hall, Debra Mondeel, Carolina Siso, J. David Nance, Matt Rigby, Alistair J. Manning, Lei Hu, Fred Moore, Ben R. Miller, James W. Elkins

Publication appeared in the 16 May issue of *Nature*.

Main finding:

Emissions of CFC-11, the second most abundant ozone-depleting gas controlled by the Montreal Protocol, have unexpectedly increased in recent years despite a global ban on production since 2010. These emissions partially offset gains made by the Montreal Protocol by slowing the decline of ozone-depleting chlorine concentration in the atmosphere. The increased emissions may stem from new, unreported production of CFC-11.

***Background:**

The global phase-out of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) production under the Montreal Protocol has caused the atmospheric concentration of ozone-depleting chlorine to decrease since 1994 by about 15%. CFC-11 has been the second largest contributor to the overall drop in atmospheric chlorine, accounting for about 4% of the decline in total chlorine. Continued declines in atmospheric chlorine concentrations will be needed if stratospheric ozone is to recover by the mid- to late-21st century.

The global average CFC-11 concentration peaked in the early 1990s and continues to decrease today. Even with this decrease, however, CFC-11 remains the second most abundant ozone-depleting substance in the atmosphere today.

The Montreal Protocol requires that all CFC production be reported to the UNEP Ozone Secretariat. This reporting would suggest that all production of CFC-11 has been very small for over a decade (<0.5 kiloton (metric) per year since 2010). By comparison, production in the 1980s peaked at about 350 kilotons per year.

Despite the near complete phase-out of CFC-11 production, emissions are not yet zero. Emissions of CFC-11 are sustained by leaks from a reservoir (or bank of ~1000 kt) of CFC-11 existing in foam insulation in buildings and appliances manufactured before the mid-1990s. A smaller amount of CFC-11 also exists today in chillers. Some small increase in emissions might be expected as older buildings containing CFC-11 are destroyed, but any increase in emissions from this source should be small, change only very gradually over time, and arise primarily from developed countries.

***Methods:**

Global emissions of CFC-11 were derived from NOAA's long-term, high-quality atmospheric measurements at 12 remote sites throughout the globe with well-established methods.

***Expectations vs. what we observed:**

Without continued CFC-11 production, and with broad use of chemicals used as substitutes, emissions of CFC-11 were expected to decrease slowly over time as the reservoir sustaining those emissions became depleted. With decreasing annual emissions, atmospheric concentrations would decline more rapidly each year until they reached the limit (~2% per year) set by the lifetime of CFC-11 in the atmosphere (~50 yr).

After 2002, however, the global atmospheric CFC-11 concentration did not decline more rapidly each year. Instead, the global CFC-11 concentrations declined at a constant rate in the decade after 2002.

(The rate of decline was −2.1 ppt/yr, or −0.8%/yr, over 2002-2012).

Beginning in 2013, CFC-11 concentrations began decreasing more slowly, rather than more rapidly, opposite to expectations. CFC-11 concentrations declined only about half as fast over the past 3 years compared to the rate measured during the previous decade. This decline during the past 3 years was substantially slower than expected.

(The decline over the past three years (2015-2017) was −1.1 ppt/yr or −0.4%/yr, while the expected decline over this period was more than two times faster: −2.5 ppt/yr, or −1.1%/yr).

Also beginning in 2013, the concentration difference measured between the northern and southern hemispheres increased by 50% *(with more measured in the north).* This observation suggests that CFC-11 emissions have increased, because emissions of CFCs and other human-produced gases arise primarily from the more populated Northern Hemisphere.

The last time CFC-11 was declining this slowly and its hemispheric concentration difference was this large was in the late 1990s, when reported global production of CFC-11 was substantially larger than it is today.

Also beginning in 2013, plumes of polluted air reaching Hawaii suddenly contained elevated concentrations of CFC-11. An analysis of wind speeds and direction throughout the Pacific Ocean basin suggests that the pollution plumes originated from eastern Asia. The unique mix of chemicals with elevated concentrations in these plumes also suggests a source in eastern Asia. Eastern-Asian-influenced pollution events reaching Hawaii before 2013 did not contain elevated concentrations of CFC-11.

***Implications:**

Emissions of CFC-11 have increased in recent years despite the reported elimination of CFC-11 production under the Montreal Protocol. The annual emissions during 2014 to 2016 were as much as 13 +/- 5 kt/yr (or 25%) higher than average emissions estimated over 2002 to 2012. An emission increase is quite surprising given that reporting to UNEP suggests that the global production of CFC-11 have been negligible for nearly a decade.

Three-dimensional chemistry-climate models confirm that the slower observed decline of CFC-11 concentrations and the enhanced hemispheric concentration difference reflect increasing CFC-11 emissions after 2012. Natural changes in winds and chemistry likely contributed to the slowing of the CFC-11 concentration decline, but in these models the observations are well represented only when a CFC-11 emissions increase is included.

The emission increase suggests new unreported CFC-11 production. To explain an increase in CFC-11 emissions without new production over the past decade requires either 1) increased releases of CFC-11 from its 'bank' or 2) some increasing use or market for existing CFC-11 stockpiles. Neither of these possibilities seems likely, further supporting the conclusion that the recent observed changes for CFC-11 indicate the presence of new production. For example, leakage rates to the atmosphere of CFC-11 from the entire global bank that consists primarily of foams in buildings, appliances, and landfills would have had to approximately double over the past 10 years, from 3.5%/yr of the CFC-11 bank to 7%/yr, to explain the observations. Such a doubling is considered very unlikely. Furthermore, the amount of CFC-11 in stockpiles not trapped in foams is believed to be small, so substantial new uses with "banked", relatively accessible CFC-11, are precluded.

The existence of any new CFC-11 production would be inconsistent with the Montreal Protocol agreement to eliminate production of CFCs by 2010. While only production for dispersive uses of CFC-11 is controlled by the Protocol, these results demonstrate that additional amounts of CFC-11 have escaped to the atmosphere in recent years. Furthermore, Parties to the Protocol are obligated to report production for all uses (dispersive and non-dispersive), yet production totals reported for CFC-11 to the Ozone Secretariat have been negligible for all uses since 2007.

If the source of these emissions can be identified and mitigated soon, the increased damage to the ozone layer should be minor. If not remedied soon, however, delays in ozone recovery would be expected.

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Status of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Note by the Secretariat

The annex to the present note sets out information on the status of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted in 2016. The information, dated 2 July 2018, has been made available by the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. The most recent information as provided by the Office of Legal Affairs is available directly from the website of the Ozone Secretariat.[1]

[1] http://ozone.unep.org/sites/ozone/modules/unep/ozone_treaties/inc/datasheet.php.

Annex

Status of ratification, accession or approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

The table below shows the status of ratification, accession or approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as provided by the Office of Legal Affairs.

As at 2 July 2018, the status of ratification is as follows:

	Country name	*Kigali Amendment*
1.	Australia	27 October 2017 (At)
2.	Barbados	19 April 2018 (R)
3.	Belgium	4 June 2018 (R)
4.	Benin	19 March 2018 (R)
5.	Bulgaria	1 May 2018 (R)
6.	Canada	3 November 2017 (R)
7.	Chile	19 September 2017 (R)
8.	Comoros	16 November 2017 (R)
9.	Costa Rica	23 May 2018 (R)
10.	Côte d'Ivoire	29 November 2017 (R)
11.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21 September 2017 (R)
12.	Ecuador	22 January 2018 (R)
13.	Finland	14 November 2017 (At)
14.	France	29 March 2018 (Ap)
15.	Gabon	28 February 2018 (At)
16.	Germany	16 November 2017 (At)
17.	Grenada	29 May 2018 (R)
18.	Ireland	12 March 2018 (R)
19.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 November 2017 (At)
20.	Luxembourg	16 November 2017 (R)
21.	Malawi	21 November 2017 (At)
22.	Maldives	13 November 2017 (R)
23.	Mali	31 March 2017 (At)
24.	Marshall Islands	15 May 2017 (R)
25.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 May 2017 (R)
26.	Netherlands	8 February 2018 (At)
27.	Niue	24 April 2018 (R)
28.	Norway	6 September 2017 (R)
29.	Palau	29 August 2017 (R)
30.	Rwanda	25 May 2017 (R)
31.	Samoa	23 March 2018 (R)
32.	Slovakia	16 November 2017 (R)
33.	Sweden	17 November 2017 (R)
34.	Togo	8 March 2018 (At)
35.	Trinidad and Tobago	17 November 2017 (R)
36.	Tuvalu	21 September 2017 (R)
37.	Uganda	21 June 2018 (R)
38.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island	14 November 2017 (R)
39.	Vanuatu	20 April 2018 (R)
	Total	**39**

Abbreviations: R, ratification; Ac, accession; At, acceptance; Ap, approval; Sc, succession

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Vienna, 11–14 July 2018

List of documents

Symbol	*Title*
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/1/Rev.1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/1/Rev.1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/2	Issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its fortieth meeting
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/2/Add.1	Issues for discussion by and information for the attention of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its fortieth meeting: addendum
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/3	Data reporting under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, including related issues arising from the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down hydrofluorocarbons
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/4	Proposed adjustment to the Montreal Protocol submitted by the United States of America
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/5	Proposed adjustment to the Montreal Protocol submitted by Australia and Canada
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/6	Summary of the workshop on energy efficiency opportunities while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons
Information documents	
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/1	Indicative financial report on the trust funds for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2018 as at 30 April 2018
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/2	Issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/2/Add.1	Issues that the Secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the parties: addendum
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/3	Status of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/40/INF/4	List of documents

K1801611 090718

Symbol	*Title*
UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/4	Proposed revision to the approved budget for 2018 and proposed budgets for 2019 and 2020 for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer *(Advance version for information purposes)*
UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/4/Add.1	Proposed revision to the approved budget for 2018 and proposed budgets for 2019 and 2020 for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: addendum Results-based budget for 2019 and 2020 *(Advance version for information purposes)*
UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/5	Financial report for the trust funds for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the fiscal year 2017 *(Advance version for information purposes)*
Background documents	
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, March 2018, Volume 1	TEAP Decision XXIX/9 Working Group Report on Hydrochlorofluorocarbons and Decision XXVII/5
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, March 2018, Volume 1	TEAP Decision XXIX/9 Working Group Report on Hydrochlorofluorocarbons and Decision XXVII/5, annex 1, submissions by parties in response to decision XXIX/9 on hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and decision XXVII/5
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, April 2018, Volume 2	Decision XXIX/4 TEAP Task Force Report on Destruction Technologies for Controlled Substances
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, April 2018, Volume 2	Decision XXIX/4 TEAP Task Force Report on Destruction Technologies for Controlled Substances, annex, submissions by parties in response to decision XXIX/4 on destruction technologies
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2018	Supplement to the April 2018 Decision XXIX/4 TEAP Task Force Report on Destruction Technologies for Controlled Substances
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2018, Volume 3	Progress Report
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2018, Volume 4	Evaluation of 2018 Critical Use Nominations for Methyl Bromide and Related Matters: Interim Report
Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2018, Volume 5	Decision XXIX/10 Task Force Report on Issues Related to Energy Efficiency While Phasing Down Hydrofluorocarbons
Briefing and background notes	
Briefing Note A: The Importance of Energy Efficiency in the Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pump Sectors	
Briefing Note B: The Potential to Improve the Energy Efficiency of Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pumps	
Briefing Note C: Delivering More Efficient Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pumps: Policy, Financing and Investment	
Tabular overview of safety standards for refrigeration, air-conditioning, and heat-pump systems and appliances *(For information purposes)*	